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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1791.

[Whole No. 251.]

FROM THE NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Mr. MARTIN,
In your paper of the 20th of August, No. 293, I observed a very erroneous representation of the tragical affair between Col. George Mitchell and Major Robert W. Snead. It has, no doubt, been misrepresented to you by some designing person, for the purpose of injuring the reputation of Major Snead, who appears by your paper, privately and intendedly to have murdered Col. Mitchell. Nothing is further from the truth. And as I was one of the jury of inquest that was summoned early next morning after that unhappy event, and being no partizan, and altogether divested of prejudice and partiality, I think it necessary, in order to do to that injured gentleman the justice he merits, to relate to you a circumstantial account of it, as it appeared to the jury, where a great number of witnesses gave evidence on oath, but none of which appeared against Major Snead, but on the contrary, every circumstance appeared so much in his favor, that several of Col. Mitchell's best and most intimate friends declared it as their opinion, that Major Snead was by no means blameable, and that they must themselves in his case have acted as he did.

It appeared, that Col. Mitchell and Major Snead were the candidates for representing the county of Onslow in the Senate, and that after the close of the poll, on Major Snead's being declared duly elected, Col. Mitchell appeared very much irritated with him, and had at times often expressed himself, that the one or the other should soon go out of the world, and had determined to fight a duel with him that night. His friends, to whom he had communicated his intention, endeavored to dissuade him from so rash a step, and if possible to get him away to go home—that his intention was altogether unknown to Major Snead or any of his friends—that shortly after, Col. Mitchell came into company where Major Snead was, who appeared (as he did during the whole time of election) to be at peace, cheerful and in good will with every one. Some of the company addressed themselves to Col. Mitchell and Major Snead, and requested them to be good friends in future, and to forget all former ill wills and animosities with each other. Major Snead declared he was very willing to do so on his part; that he did not bear Col. Mitchell the least ill will, but wished to be on good terms with him, and with every one else. Col. Mitchell replied he would be damned, if he made up with him, and asked Major Snead to walk with him, which he did—that in a very little time, Major Snead returned to the company, and Colonel Mitchell went to the house of a Mr. Farr, about an hundred yards distant, as afterwards appeared to borrow a pair of pistols of a Capt. John Cooke—that he soon returned with the pistols, but hid from the company as well as from Major Snead. Col. Mitchell then took hold of Major Snead by the arm, and asked him to walk with him (it then being about half after eight o'clock at night, the moon being three or four hours high) they walked about thirty or forty steps from the company, but still in the court yard, in an open place and not near any thicket, as is mentioned in your paper—that Col. Mitchell then produced a pair of pistols and offered one of them to Major Snead, at the same time declaring that he intended one of them should die that night. Major Snead told him, that if he was determined on that, they had better each of them provide a friend to see fair play between them. Col. Mitchell replied, "No, take it this instant or I will put you to death." Major Snead accordingly took it, and stepped back four or five steps, while Col. Mitchell did the same. Col. Mitchell called on Major Snead to fire, and repeated it with, "Fire, God damn you, fire," and continued advancing up, with his pistol presented—that Major Snead for his own safety was then obliged to fire, which he did, and Col. Mitchell nearly at the same time flashed his pistol at Major Snead. He then clubbed his pistol, and advanced up to Major Snead, and struck him with it on his head several strokes, and Major Snead defended himself with his by clubbing it, and returning the blows in the same manner on the head of his antagonist, when they closed and Col. Mitchell fell; at that instant several of the company ran up. On examining the combatants it appeared that a pistol ball had passed at the lower part of Col. Mitchell's throat, grazing the upper part of his breast bone, through his throat and windpipe and out between his shoulders, and a small scar on the head, the skin only being broken. Major Snead's head was wounded, apparently from the blows he received from Col. Mitchell's pistol; his hair and face being all covered with blood.

The testimony that was given to the jury was by Col. Mitchell's friends, as not one of Major Snead's friends had the least knowledge or expectation of any thing of the kind between them till it was decided. But it seems that several of Col. Mitchell's friends knew of his intention, particularly the circumstance of his borrowing the pistols. Kilby Jones, Esq. the brother of Col. Mitchell, knew more of that unhappy affair than any person whatever, and it must be acknowledged, greatly to the honor of that gentleman, that he gave his testimony in the most candid and impartial manner. His testimony was the most in favor of Major Snead, as he had got to the ground where the duel was fought timely to see that he was not blameable for what had happened, and which with the circumstances as before related he declared to the jury.

Your giving this a place in your paper will oblige

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Onslow County, September 1st, 1791.

EXTRACT.

(From the Cumberland Gazette.)

SOME little time since I fell in company with a number of gentlemen, who, when I joined them, were closely engaged in canvassing the federal Constitution, and more particularly that part of it which has reference to the qualifications of Senators and Representatives. A young man, who appeared to take the lead, and conversed with much ease on the subject, gave it as his opinion, that there ought to have been a clause making a belief in the Christian Religion an essential qualification for a Senator or Representative—for this is a christian country, and none should have any hand in administering the general government but Christians. But would you exclude Jews, replied an elderly man?—Yes, certainly, continued the young man; for they are no Christians. And I, answered the old man, might upon the ground of your argument, say

that Christians, where there happened to be a majority of Jews, should in their turn have no hand in the administration of government, and merely because they were not Jews. This would be making a man's sect or denomination an essential mark of legislative abilities; which to me appears improper. But why, said the young man, should a Jew, whose religion is so different from christianity, wish to meddle with the government of Christians?—For two reasons, replied the old man—First, though it is true that Judaism and Christianity are in some respects very different, yet in those respects wherein civil government can with propriety expect to be benefited by any religion, they are pretty much the same. And secondly, civil government can extend to nothing but the life, liberty and property of its citizens; and as to these things, Jews are equally interested as Christians in a good administration of the government they live under. And, continued the old man, I cannot but look upon the liberality of the federal government, in this particular, the noblest feature in it. It hereby resembles the Deity, and declares to the world, that of every nation he that fears God and worketh righteousness, shall be protected by it, and equally partake of its benefits—whether they be Jews, Christians, Mahometans, Chinese, Indians, or Hindoos.

LONDON.

DOCTOR PRIESTLEY is arrived in London, not thinking it safe to remain in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. The following Letter from the Doctor appeared in one of the London Morning papers, and our readers will no doubt be glad to see it.

To the INHABITANTS of the TOWN of BIRMINGHAM.

My late Townsman and Neighbour,

AFTER living with you eleven years, in which you had uniform experience of my peaceful behaviour, in my attention to the quiet studies of my profession, and those of philosophy, I was far from expecting the injuries which I and my friends have lately received from you. But you have been misled by hearing the Dissenters, and particularly the Unitarian Dissenters, continually railed at, as enemies to the present Government, in Church and State. You have been led to consider any injury done to us as a meritorious thing; and not having been better informed, the means were not attended to. When the object was right, you thought the means could not be wrong. By the discourses of your teachers, and the exclamations of your superiors in general, drinking confusion and damnation to us, (which is well known to have been their frequent practice) your bigotry has been excited to the highest pitch, and nothing having been said to you to moderate your passions, but every thing to inflame them; hence, without any consideration on your part, or on theirs, who ought to have known and taught you better—you were prepared for every species of outrage; thinking, that whatever you could do to spite and injure us, was for the support of Government, and especially the Church. In destroying us, you have been led to think you did God and your country the most substantial service.

Happily, the minds of Englishmen have an horror of murder, and therefore you did not, I hope, think of that; though, by your clamorous demanding of me at the Hotel, it is probable that, at the time, some of you intended me some personal injury. But what is the value of life, when every thing is done to make it wretched. In many cases, there would be greater mercy in dispatching the inhabitants than burning their houses. However, I infinitely prefer what I feel from the spoiling of my goods, to the disposition of those who have misled you.

You have destroyed the most truly valuable and useful apparatus of philosophical instruments that perhaps any individual, in this or any other country, was ever possessed of; in my use of which I annually spent large sums, with no pecuniary view whatever, but only in the advancement of science, for the benefit of my country, and of mankind. You have destroyed a library corresponding to that apparatus, which no money can repurchase, except in a long course of time. But what I feel far more, you have destroyed manuscripts, which have been the result of the laborious study of many years, and which I shall never be able to recompose; and this has been done to one who never did, or imagined, you any harm.

I know nothing more of the hand-bill which is said to have enraged you so much, than any of yourselves, and I disapprove of it as much; though it has been made the ostensible handle of doing infinitely more mischief than any thing of that nature could possibly have done. In the celebration of the French Revolution, at which I did not attend, the company assembled on the occasion only expressed their joy in the emancipation of a neighbouring nation from tyranny, without intimating a desire of any thing more than such an improvement of our own constitution, as all sober citizens, of every persuasion, have long wished for. And though, in answer to the grofs and unproved calumnies of Mr. Madan, and others, I publicly vindicated my principles as a Dissenter, it was only with plain and sober argument, and with perfect good humour. We are better instructed in the mild and forbearing spirit of Christianity, than ever to think of having recourse to violence; and can you think such conduct as yours any recommendation of your religious principles, in preference to ours?

You are still more mistaken, if you imagine that this conduct of yours has any tendency to serve your cause, or to prejudice ours. It is nothing but reason and argument that can ever support any system of religion. Answer our arguments and your business is done. But your having recourse to violence is only a proof that you have nothing better to produce. Should you destroy myself as well as my house, library and apparatus, ten more persons, of equal or superior spirit and ability, would instantly rise up. If those ten were destroyed, an hundred would appear; and believe me, that the Church of England, which you now think you are supporting, has received a greater blow by this conduct of yours, than I and all my friends have ever aimed at it.

Besides, to abuse those who have no power of making resistance is equally cowardly and brutal, peculiarly unworthy of English-

men, to say nothing of Christianity, which teaches us to do as we would be done by. In this business we are the sheep, and you the wolves. We will preserve our character, and hope you will change yours. At all events, we return you blessings for curses; and pray that you may soon return to that industry, and those sober manners, for which the inhabitants of Birmingham were formerly distinguished.

I am,

Your sincere well-wisher,

J. PRIESTLEY.

London, July 19, 1791.

P. S. The account of the first Toast at the Revolution Dinner in *The Times* of this morning, can be nothing less than a malicious lie. To prove this, a list of the Toasts, with an account of all the proceedings of the day, will soon be published. The first of them was, *The King and the Constitution*, and they were all such as the friends of liberty, and the true principles of the Constitution, would approve.

Mr. Keir who acted as Chairman to the meeting which celebrated the anniversary of the French revolution in Birmingham, in an address to the public, refutes the several allegations against the Company in the following words:

I HAVE heard that it is reported that we drank disloyal and seditious toasts. Now the very first toast that was given was *The King and Constitution*. I do not know any words in the English language expressive of greater loyalty. And one of the toasts was Peace and good will to all mankind, which cannot easily be interpreted to excite people to tumult. I shall hereafter publish a list of all the toasts, which were altogether in the same spirit of loyalty, peace, and charity.

A second report is, that Justice Carles was insulted and turned out of the room. The fact is, that Justice Carles never was in the room, and therefore it is not easy to conceive how he could be turned out. I will add, that I have not the smallest doubt, that if that gentleman had come, he would have been received with due respect.

A third report was that a seditious hand-bill had been distributed by the members of the meeting, on some preceding day. A seditious and truly infamous hand-bill was distributed, it is true, but by whom written or distributed, is not known. It is heartily to be wished that the persons concerned may be discovered and punished according to law. As soon as the gentlemen of Birmingham, who had concerted the Commemoration Meeting, saw this hand-bill, they perceived that the effect and perhaps the intention of it was to inflame the mob against them, and they immediately published in the *Thursday's Newspaper*, an advertisement declaring that disavowal of this hand-bill, and their own loyal attachment to the King, Lords and Commons. They also sent hand-bills, with copies of this advertisement, all over Birmingham. It was not possible for them to do any thing more effectual to prevent any bad effects from this seditious paper, or to rescue themselves from the calumny of their being the authors of it.

The last false report that I have heard relative to that meeting, is concerning Dr. Priestley's behavior there.—To this I suppose it will be sufficient to answer, that Dr. Priestley was not present.

* Birmingham, Commemoration of the French Revolution.—Several hand-bills having been circulated in town, which can only be intended to create distrust concerning the intention of the meeting, to disturb its harmony and inflame the minds of the people, the Gentlemen who proposed it, think it necessary to declare their entire disapprobation of all such hand-bills, and their ignorance of the authors: Sensible themselves of the advantages of a free government, they rejoice in the extension of liberty to their neighbors, at the same time avowing, in the most explicit manner their attachment to the constitution of their own country, as vested in the Three Estates of the King, Lords, and Commons: Surely no free-born Englishman can refrain from exulting in this addition to the general Mass of human happiness; it is the cause of humanity, it is the cause of the people.

“Birmingham, July 13, 1791.”

LONDON, July 24.

IT appears from the Parisian accounts, that the National Guards have had the utmost difficulty in mastering the mob, who insist upon the King's abdication being declared; they had at one time near 40,000 of both sexes to contend with; and their discharge of musquetry must have destroyed more lives than reported. Two unlucky creatures the mob first tried to hang, and then decapitated on Saturday; one was an invalid, with a wooden leg, and the other a hair-dresser, who had got under the planks of the ascent to the altar of Liberty in the Camp de Mars, thro which they had bored holes, either to see the legs of the ladies, or whatever else was going forward. When the mob discerned them, they insisted that a small keg of wine which they had with them, was a barrel of gunpowder to blow up the altar, and they were soon sacrificed to their merciless judges.

July 25

Lord Hawkesbury has written to Birmingham, to assure the sufferers by the late riots, that eminent counsel shall be sent down under the direction of the attorney and solicitor general, to assist the magistrates in their enquiries, &c. and Mr. Chamberlaine, the solicitor to the treasury, had been recalled from Hampshire, and sent to Birmingham personally to confirm these assurances.

Since the riots in Birmingham, there is not a creature of Administration who has not been ordered to wear plated buckles and buttons, as an encouragement to those loyal churchmen.

Our accounts from Birmingham, received this morning, state, that tranquility was completely restored in that town and its vicinity; that several of the rioters are in custody, and search was

making after a great number who had absconded; and that an eminent counsel, the treasury-solicitor, and Justice Bond, had arrived from London, to assist in the enquiries into the origin and cause of the late disturbances.

The total amount of the several branches of public revenue, under the heads of Customs, Excise, Stamps and Incidents, for the last week, is 399,757l. 5s. 11d. The Excise duty alone, for the last week, produced the amazing sum of 302,768l.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

On Saturday last the PRESIDENT of the United States, and his Lady, arrived in town, from Philadelphia, on their way to Mount Vernon, and the next morning proceeded on their journey.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out in Mill-street—the flames raged with the utmost violence for six hours, and notwithstanding the usual and very spirited exertions of the fire men and citizens in general, a very great destruction of property, estimated at more than twenty thousand pounds, took place.

The fire first broke out in a bake-house.

The following is a list of houses burned down by the fire yesterday morning.

A house of the widow Levy, in Duke-street, and a back store in Mill-street.

A house of John Miller in Duke-street, and a back store in Mill-street.

A house of Capt. Hugh Stocker in Duke-street, and a back store in Mill-street.

A house of Mr. Tinney in Duke-street, and back dwelling-house in Mill-street.

A house of Mr. Rogers in Duke-street, and a back store in Mill-street.

A house of R. and J. Suydam in Duke-street, and a back store in Mill-street.

A house of John Henry in Duke-street, and a back store in Mill-street.

A house of R. Pinto in Duke-street, and a back store in Mill-street.

The house of the Rev. Mr. Seixas; the house of the widow Miller; and the coach-house and stables of Mr. Golet in Mill-street;—Mr. Golet's horses perished in the stables.

The custom-house, which was on fire several times, was saved only by the greatest exertions of a number of very active citizens.

The wind being very high, great quantities of coal and burning shingles, were carried over the city to a great distance, occasioning much distress and anxiety, from an apprehension that the town would take fire in another quarter.

Several houses and stores adjoining the burnt buildings are much injured; and very considerable losses have been sustained by this disaster.

Two children were rescued from the flames of a house in Duke-street, by means of the pole and basket:—They were asleep in the third story of the house—and were not awakened till the stair case was all on fire.

The citizens of New-York will be pleased to accept our most grateful acknowledgements, in behalf of the United States, and ourselves, for their generous and particular attention and very great exertions, at the late fire, in preserving the Custom-House, and the public papers lodged therein.

JOHN LAMB, Collector.
BENJ. WALKER, Naval-Officer.
JOHN LASHER, Surveyor.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from Edward Carrington, Esq. the supervisor of the district of Virginia, dated Southampton court-house, Sept. 9, 1791.

"In my tour through the Isle of Wight and Southampton, being at the courts of both, where there were considerable collections of the people, I have the pleasure to find a prevailing spirit of conformity to the excise.—In Isle of Wight where at the preceding court there was some riotous conduct against the collector of the revenue, it appears upon ascertaining the persons concerned in the riot that they were but few, who are decidedly despised and discountenanced by the great body of the county; the misrepresentations which had been industriously circulated thro' the county, created a very general disapprobation of the law; many are however now convinced, and do now approve, whilst those who retain the former opinion determine, as good citizens, to yield to the decisions of a majority of their country in the general legislature, where every individual has a right to add his assistance, by way of memorial, when he is confident of being enabled to give new lights to that body which represents the feelings as well as interests of the people. As an evidence that this is the temper of the county, 78 bills have already been entered with the collector. In Southampton, where much discontent has prevailed, there appears now to be a pretty general approbation of the law, and a very uniform determination to comply with it.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Gen. Wilkinson's Expedition.

Authentic Report of Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant WILKINSON, to his Excellency Gov. ST. CLAIR, containing the Particulars of the late Expedition against L'Anguille, and the Indians on the Wabash.

SIR,

FRANKFORT, on Kentucky,
August 24th, 1793.

HAVING carried into complete effect the enterprize which you were pleased to direct against L'Anguille, and having done the savages every other damage on the Wabash, to which I conceived my force adequate, I embrace the first moment's recess from active duty, to detail to your Excellency the operations of the expedition intrusted to my conduct.

I left the neighbourhood of Fort-Washington on the first inst. at one o'clock, and agreeable to my original plan, feinted boldly at the Miami villages, by the most direct course the nature of the ground, over which I had to march, would permit; I persevered in this plan until the morning of the 4th inst. and thereby avoided the hunting ground of the enemy, and the paths which lead direct from White River to the Wabash, leaving the head waters of the first to my left; I then being about seventy miles advanced of Fort-Washington, turned north-west. I made no discovery until the 5th, about 9 o'clock, A. M. when I crossed three much frequented paths within two miles of each other, and all bearing East of North; my guides were urgent for me to follow these paths, which betrayed their ignorance of the country, and convinced me I had to depend on my own judgment only. In the afternoon of that day, I was obliged to cross a deep bog, which injured several of my horses exceedingly, and a few miles beyond I struck a path bearing North by West, marked by the recent footsteps of five or six savages. My guides renewed their application to me to follow this path, but I pursued my course which had been N. 60 W. since 2 o'clock. I had not got clear of my encampment, next morning, before my advance reported an impassable bog in my front, extending several miles on either hand, and the guides asserted that the whole country to the Wabash was cut by such bogs, and that it would be impossible for me to proceed unless I followed the Indian paths, which avoided these bogs, or led through them at places where they were least difficult. Although I paid little regard to this information, as delay was dangerous, and every thing depended on the preservation of my horses, I determined to turn to the right, and fall into the path, I had passed the evening before, which varied in its course from N. by W. to N. E. The country had now become poney, in every direction, I therefore resolved to pursue this path until noon, in the hope that it would conduct me to better ground, or to some devious trace which might lead to the object sought.

At 7 o'clock I crossed an East branch of Calumet River, about 40 yards wide, and about noon my advance guard fired on a small party of warriors and took a prisoner, the rest run off to the Eastward. I halted about a mile beyond the spot where this affair happened, and on examining the prisoner found him to be a Delaware, living near the site of the late Miami Village, which he informed me was about thirty miles distant; I immediately retrograded four miles, and filed off by the right over some rising ground, which I had observed between the East branch of Calumet River and a Creek four or five miles advance of it, taking my course N. 60 W. This measure fortunately extricated me from the bogs and ponds, and soon placed me on firm ground; late in the afternoon I crossed one path running from N. to S. and shortly after fell into another varying from N. W. to N. by W. I pursued this about two miles, when I encamped—but finding it still inclined Northward, I determined to abandon it in the morning. I resumed my march on the 6th at 4 o'clock, the Calumet being to the Westward of me, I was fearful I should strike the Wabash too high up, and perhaps fall in with the small Town, which you mentioned to me, at the mouth of the former River. I therefore steered a due West course, and at 6 o'clock, A. M. crossed a road much used both by horse and foot bearing due North. I now knew that I was near a Shawanese Village, generally supposed to be on the Waters of White River, but actually on those of the Calumet, and was sensible that every thing depended on the celerity and silence of my movements, as my real object had become manifest, I therefore pushed my march vigorously, leaving an officer and 20 men in ambush, to watch the road, in order to intercept or beat off any party of the enemy which might casually be passing that way, and thereby prevent as long as possible the discovery of my real intentions.

At 8 o'clock I crossed Calumet River, now 80 yards wide, and running down N. N. W. and pursuing my course, I crossed one path near the western bank of the river, taking the same course, and at six miles distance another bearing to the N. E. I was now sensible from my reckoning compared with my own observations, during the late expedition under Gen. Scott, and the information received from your Excellency and others, that I could not be very distant from L'Anguille.—The party left at the road, soon fell in with four Warriors encamped half a mile from the right of my line of march, killed one, and drove off the others to the northward.—My situation had now become extremely critical, the whole country to the North being in alarm, which made me greatly anxious to continue my march during the night, but I had no path to direct me, and it was impossible to keep my course, or for horsemen to march thro' a thick swampy country, in utter darkness.—I quitted my camp on the 7th, as soon as I could see my way, crossed one path at three miles distance, bearing N. E. and at seven miles I fell into another very much used, bearing N. W. by N. which I at once adopted, as the direct route to my object, and pushed forward with the utmost dispatch. I halted at 12 o'clock to refresh the horses, and examined the men's arms and ammunition; marched again at half after one, and at 15 minutes before five I struck the Wabash, at one and a half leagues above the mouth of Eel River, being the very spot for which I had aimed from the commencement of my march. I crossed the river, and following the path a N. by E. course, at the distance of two and a half miles my reconnoitring party announced Eel River in front, and the town on the opposite bank, I dismounted, ran forward, and examined the situation of the town as far as was practicable, without exposing myself, but the whole face of the country from the Wabash, to the margin of Eel River, being a continued thicket of brambles, black jacks, weeds and shrubs of different kinds, it was impossible for me to get a satisfactory view without endangering a discovery. I immediately determined to post two companies near the bank of the river opposite to the town, and above the ground I then occupied, to make a detour with Major Caldwell, and the second battalion, until I fell into the Miami Trace, and by that route to cross the river above, and gain the rear of the town, and to leave directions with Major M'Dowell, who commanded the first battalion, to lie perdué until I commenced the attack, then to dash through the river with his corps and the advanced guard, and assault the houses in front and upon the left.—In the moment that I was about to put this arrangement into execution, word was brought me, that the enemy had taken the alarm, and were flying.—I instantly ordered a general charge, which was obeyed with alacrity, the men forcing their way over every obstacle, plunged through the river with vast intrepidity.—The enemy was unable to make the smallest resistance.—Six warriors and (in the hurry and confusion of the charge) two squaws and a child were killed,—thirty four prisoners were taken, and an unfortun-

nate captive released—with the loss of two men killed, and one wounded.—I found this town scattered along Eel River for full three miles, on an uneven scrubby oak barren, intersected alternately by bogs almost impassable, and impervious thickets of plumb, hazle and black jacks.—Notwithstanding these difficulties, if I may credit the report of the prisoners, very few who were in town escaped; expecting a second expedition, their goods were generally packed up or buried.—Sixty warriors had crossed the Wabash to watch the paths leading from the Ohio; the head chief, with all the prisoners, and a number of families, were out digging a root which they substitute in the place of the potatoe, and about one hour before my arrival, all the warriors, except eight, had mounted their horses and rode up the river to a French store, to purchase ammunition.—This ammunition had arrived from the Miami Village that very day, and the squaws informed me was stored about two miles from the town. I detached Major Caldwell in quest of it, but he failed to make any discovery, altho' he scoured the country for seven or eight miles up the river. I encamped in the town that night, and the next morning I cut up the corn scarcely in the milk, burnt the cabins, mounted my young warriors, squaws and children in the best manner in my power, and leaving two infirm squaws and a child with a short talk (a copy of which I have the honor to enclose you) I commenced my march for the Kickapoo Town in the Prairie.—I felt my prisoners a vast incumbrance, but I was not in force to justify a detachment, having barely 523 rank and file, and being then in the bosom of the Ouatatanon country, one hundred and eighty miles removed from succour, and not more than one and a half days forced march from the Pattawattamees, Shawanese and Delawares.

Not being able to discover any path in the direct course to the Kickapoo Town, I marched by the road leading to Tippecanoe, in the hope of finding some diverging trace which might favour my design.—I encamped that evening about six miles from Kenapacomaqua, the Indian name for the town I had destroyed, and marched next morning at four o'clock.—My course continued West till nine o'clock, when I turned to the North West on a small hunting path, and at a short distance I launched into the boundless Prairies of the West, with the intention to pursue that course, until I could strike a road which leads from the Pattawattamees of Lake Michigan, immediately to the town I sought. With this view I pushed forward, through bog after bog, to the saddle skirts in mud and water, and after persevering for eight hours, I found myself environed on all sides with morasses which forbade my advancing, and at the same time rendered it difficult for me to extricate my little army. The way by which we had entered was so much beat and softened by the horses, that it was almost impossible to return by that route, and my guides pronounced the morasses in front impassable.—A chain of thin groves extending in the direction to the Wabash, at this time presented to my left, it was necessary I should gain these groves, and for this purpose I dismounted, went forward, and leading my horse through a bog to the arm-pits in mud and water, with great difficulty and fatigue I accomplished my object, and changing my course to S. by W. I regained the Tippecanoe road at five o'clock, and encamped on it at 7 o'clock, after a march of thirty miles, which broke down several of my horses.

I am the more minute in detailing the occurrences of this day, because they produced the most unfavourable effect.—I was in motion at four next morning, and at eight o'clock my advanced guard made some discoveries, which induced me to believe we were near an Indian village, I immediately pushed that body forward in a trot, and followed with Major Caldwell and the 2d Battalion, leaving Major M'Dowell to take charge of the prisoners. I reached Tippecanoe at 12 o'clock, which had been occupied by the enemy, who watched my motions and abandoned the place that morning. After the destruction of this town in June last, the enemy had returned and cultivated their corn and pulse, which I found in high perfection and in much greater quantity than at L'Anguille. To refresh my horses and give time to cut down the corn, I determined to halt until the next morning and then to resume my march to the Kickapoo Town, in the Prairie, by the road which leads from Ouatatanon to that place. In the course of the day I had discovered some murmurings and discontent among the men, which I found on enquiry to proceed from their reluctance to advance farther into the enemy's country; this induced me to call for a state of the horses and provisions, when to my great mortification 270 horses were returned lame and tired, with barely five days provisions for the men.

Under these circumstances I was compelled to abandon my designs upon the Kickapoos of the Prairie; and with a degree of anguish not to be comprehended but by those who have experienced similar disappointments, I marched forward to a town of the same nation, situate about three leagues west of Ouatatanon;—as I advanced to that town, the enemy made some shew of fighting me, but vanished at my approach. I destroyed this town, consisting of thirty houses, with a considerable quantity of corn in the milk, and the same day I moved on to Ouatatanon, where I forded the Wabash, and proceeded to the site of the villages on the margin of the Prairie, where I encamped at 7 o'clock.—At this town and the villages destroyed by Gen. Scott, in June, we found the corn had been replanted, and was now in high cultivation, several fields being well ploughed, all which we destroyed.—On the 12th, I resumed my march, and falling into Gen. Scott's return trace, I arrived without any material incident, at the Rapids of Ohio, on the 21st inst. after a march by accurate computation, of 451 miles from Fort Washington.

The Volunteers of Kentucky have on this occasion acquitted themselves with their usual good conduct, but as no opportunity offered for individual distinction, it would be unjust to give one the plaudits to which all have an equal title. I cannot, however, in propriety forbear to express my warm approbation of the good conduct of my Majors M'Dowell and Caldwell, and of Col. Russell, who in the character of a volunteer, without commission, led my advance; and I feel myself under obligations to Major Adair and Capt. Parker, who acted immediately about my person, for the services they rendered me, by the most prompt, active and energetic exertions.

The services which I have been able to render, fall short of my wishes, my intention and expectation—but sir, when you reflect on the causes which checked my career, and blasted my designs; I flatter myself you will believe every thing has been done, which could be done in my circumstances; I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouatatanon Nation, and made prisoners the sons and sisters of the King; I have burnt a respectable Kickapoo Village, and cut down at least 430 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk. The Ouatatanons left without houses, home or provision, must cease to war, and will find active employ to subsist their squaws and children during the impending winter.

Should these services secure to the country which I immediately represented, and the corps which I had the honor to command, the favourable consideration of government, I shall infer the approbation of my own conduct, which, added to a consciousness of having done my duty, will constitute the richest reward I can enjoy.

Mr. Charles Vancouver will have the honor to deliver this letter to your Excellency, who attended me as Quartermaster to the expedition and rendered me important services. He is able to give you a satisfactory idea of the situation of the country over which I passed, and can ascertain with precision the course and distance to any point of my route. I recommend him to you as a Gentleman of worth.

With the warmest and most perfect respect, I have the honor to be your Excellency's

Obliged, obedient and most faithful servant,

J. A. WILKINSON.

His Excellency Major General ST. CLAIR,
Fort Washington.

A T A L K,

From Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant JAMES WILKINSON, to the INDIAN NATIONS living on the River Wabash, &c. 9th August, 1791.

To the INDIAN NATIONS living on the River Wabash, and its Waters.

THE arms of the United States are again exerted against you, and again your towns are in flames, and your wives and children made captives: Again you are cautioned to listen to the voice of reason, to sue for peace, and submit to the protection of the United States, who are willing to become your friends and fathers; but, at the same time, are determined to punish you for every injury you may offer to their children. Regard not those evil counsellors, who, to secure to themselves the benefits of your trade, advise you to measures which involve you, your women and children, in trouble and distress.—The United States wish to give you peace; because it is good in the eyes of the Great Spirit, that all his children should unite and live like brothers: But if you foolishly prefer war, their warriors are ready to meet you in battle, and will not be the first to lay down the hatchet. You may find your squaws and your children under the protection of our great chief and warrior General ST. CLAIR, at Fort-Washington, to him you will make all applications, for an exchange of prisoners, or for peace.

Given under my hand and seal, at Kenapacomaqua, the 9th day of August, 1791.

JAMES WILKINSON, Lieut. Col. Comdt.

B O S T O N, September 14.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

From a Correspondent.

"I remark, in the CENTINEL, the toast given at the entertainment in this town, on Tuesday last, in honor of *the Man whose exertions secured our fisheries*," with the addition of the *"VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States"*—with respect to which I suppose the Printer must have been misinformed; as the explanatory clause looks like an insult upon the information of American citizens—for he must be a SLAVE who does not know the PATRIOT, to whose exertions the United States are indebted for that source of wealth and naval strength."

The Editor had his information from a gentleman present at the entertainment, and meant to give the toast literally as he heard it.—That no explanation was necessary to Americans, he acknowledges—but the world at large may not be so well informed.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the building for the Academy at Hallowell, in the eastern part of this Commonwealth, is erected, and finishing with rapidity.

Within these few days have arrived from Philadelphia, the American Artists, who were employed by Mr. Cox, in constructing the bridge at Londonderry, in Ireland.

Mr. Cox, we suppose, is now on his passage, via Liverpool. And it is with pleasure we learn, that the altercation which took place some time since, between him and the Corporation of Londonderry, is happily accommodated—and that he has received from the people of Ireland, repeated marks of liberality and kindness.

The Rev. Mr. Thayer has in his possession a well-executed silver Medal of the Pope, Pius VI. which was presented to him by his Holiness at Rome. The Pontiff is a tall, stout man, of an agreeable aspect—and possessed of much complacency of temper. His dress is usually of white satin—and his hat of scarlet.

Last week an ingenious experiment in the Architectural Art, was made at Concord in this State. A new Steeple for the Meeting-house was built and finished on the ground—and was then raised and elevated, perpendicularly and entire, to the top of the tower, and fixed in its place by the assistance of tackles. The distance it was raised is 120 feet, and the operation was completed in 15 minutes, to the great satisfaction of a very large concourse of spectators.

H A R T F O R D, Sept. 19.

On Saturday last, a Powder-Mill in East Hartford, belonging to Mr. Elidia Pickin, jun., containing about a ton of powder, accidentally took fire and blew up. Three persons of the names of Evans, Corning and Brown, employed in making powder, were instantaneously killed; Mr. Jabez Norton was very dangerously burnt—one man had his arm broken, and several others were slightly wounded, by this unfortunate explosion. The mill, and two adjacent buildings, were entirely demolished, and property to a large amount destroyed.

The insurgents, in Hispaniola, began their ravages 2 leagues to the leeward of the Cape, and proceeded in different directions, burning dwelling houses and sugar houses, laying waste fields of cane, and butchering the whites of all ages and both sexes, in the most barbarous manner. The regular troops had been ordered with the militia, to march and oppose their progress, but were unable to withstand their fury. On the day this letter was written, the General ordered all the troops to repair to the town in order to defend it, in case of an attack which was expected.

G E O R G E - T O W N, (M.) Sept. 17.

On Thursday last was killed, in the city of Washington, and in the district of Columbia, by the falling of a tree, in opening one of the streets, Mr. WALTER HANSON, jun. a gentleman of great mechanical ingenuity, and unblemished reputation. He was in the employ of Mr. Ellicott, as one of his assistants.—He has left a disconsolate widow, four small children, and many friends to lament his untimely fate.

Philadelphia, September 24.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, after the petitions and reports were gone through, Mr. Wells said, that previously to entering on the order of the day, he would beg leave to solicit the attention of the House to an event which must interest the feelings of every member present; the very recital of which was sufficient to make the boldest heart to tremble—that it would readily be conceived he alluded to the recent intelligence received from the Island of Hispaniola, where with the most savage fury the Negroes and Mulattoes were committing an indiscriminate and horrid carnage. In this trying situation, the miserable surviving inhabitants have sent to the United States for relief—the Congress are not sitting—the President is in Virginia—and the Legislature of Pennsylvania is the only Body that can afford timely succour. Whilst therefore these savages are carrying the dagger to the breasts of the affrighted inhabitants, it is our duty, said he, to step forward—he therefore would submit the following motion:

"This House, taking into consideration the melancholy accounts received from the Island of Hispaniola, where a cruel and barbarous massacre of the white inhabitants had commenced on the 23d of August, and continued with unrelenting fury on the 26th, when the vessel which brings the intelligence left the island—and feeling a deep sympathy for the distressed and dreadful situation of the wretched inhabitants of Cape-Francois, then closely besieged by an enraged and brutal multitude of Negroes and Mulattoes—as citizens of the world—as men enjoying the blessings of peace, and in duty bound to relieve our fellow creatures in an hour of such terror and misery, which will not admit of delay until the meeting of Congress, do enter into the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Legislature will immediately draw forth a portion of those resources, with which the State is eminently blessed, to succour the unhappy inhabitants of Cape-Francois, besieged on the 23d of August last, by a murdering and desperate host of Negroes and Mulattoes.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to enable the governor immediately to charter two vessels, and load them with provisions, to be sent to the Island of Hispaniola, and disposed of in such manner as may most effectually contribute to the relief of the distressed inhabitants, and if required, the said vessels shall receive as many of them on board with their effects as can be accommodated, and proceed either to some of the neighboring Islands, or to such part of the continent of America as may be judged most expedient."

When the motion was laid on the table, every member present so fully felt an instantaneous impression of humanity, that it was called up for a second reading, in order to be carried into immediate effect; but it was thought necessary to possess the house with some more authentic documents than were then in their hands, it was determined to submit the motion to a committee of five members, viz. Messrs. Wells, Boys, Clymer, Gallatin and Evans, to make enquiry into the ground of the intelligence, and report to the house.

We are happy to inform the public, that the application made on the 21st instant to the government of the United States by the minister of France, for aid in money and certain supplies, to enable him to furnish the government of Hispaniola with such articles as are necessary for its support against the black insurgents, and for the relief of the inhabitants, was attended with immediate compliance, to the full extent of the request made. The powers vested by Congress in the chief magistrate, have been so arranged by him, as to admit of the prompt assistance which the circumstances of the case required, which must afford the highest satisfaction to every friend of good government in France, and to the respectability of that of the United States.

In consequence of the above information, a motion was made in the House of Representatives on Thursday, to suspend the resolution which had been agreed to, for sending two vessels loaded with provisions to Hispaniola.—The motion was laid on the table.

On Thursday the annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held. The Professors and Students of the institution, having assembled at the philosophical hall, walked thence in procession to the Presbyterian Church in Arch-Street, where the two branches of the Legislature, and a polite concourse of citizens and foreigners assembled. The exercises began at 10 o'clock. A prayer from the Provost, introduced the Orations, which were delivered in the following order:

A salutatory Oration on Industry, with its advantages public and private, by Jesse Moore.—An Oration on the way to arrive at Usefulness and Eminence, by Jacob Richards.—On the Improvements of a Country by Roads and inland Navigation, by Thomas Biddle.—On the subject of Homer's Iliad, by Thomas Ferguson.—On the Progress of Civilization, and its Defects that remain yet to be amended, particularly in the Laws for the Confinement of Debtors in public jails, by Joseph Henphill.—On the Objections and Motives to the Practice of Virtue, by John Lloyd.—On the fu-

ture Prospects of America, by James Latimer.—On the Character of a Man who studies to displease, by James Miller.—On the Importance of Literature to America, by John Carson.—On the Advantages of Money, by Conyngham Sempie.—On Prejudice, by James Wiltbank.—On the Summum Bonum, or Chief Good, by Jeremiah Sturgeon.—On Fame, by William Stokes.

Instrumental Music was introduced in the intervals between the performances.

The Provost conferred degrees of Bachelor of Arts on the above-named young Gentlemen, and on the valedictory Orator.

The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on a number of Gentlemen.

The Valedictory Oration was then delivered by John Parker.

A charge to the class by the Provost, and a Prayer and Benediction, by the Vice-Provost, concluded the whole performance.

It is an observation which experience will justify, that mankind in those revolutions which form a conspicuous figure in the history of the world, have frequently fallen short of their originally proposed attainments—and this arises generally from an undue expansion of their ideas in the progress of their exertions. Simple objects concentrate their force; but when they are multiplied, and become complicated, the public mind grows bewildered, entangled and divided—this producing confusion in their councils, brings a crisis which is always favorable to the designs of despotism.

Let the principle of liberty be once infused into a constitution of government—if the people are just to themselves, and virtuous enough to feel for posterity, it will, tho like a grain of mustard seed, become a tree of such magnitude as to afford a shelter from the scorching rays of despotism to future generations. But it may be justly questioned, whether the fiat of Deity itself, commanding a nation to be free, will produce the effect on an ignorant and vicious people.

Oppression, which often makes the people mad, does not always lead to measures calculated to secure their future happiness and freedom. One reason is, the public resentment is too often confined to men, when it ought to be extended to measures; another is, that outrage and passion always prove hostile to the best interests of the people.

The recent accounts from Hispaniola have occasioned a rise in the price of West-India produce: But when it is considered that there is the fairest prospect of excellent crops this season, particularly in those Islands from whence the United States are supplied—a little economy in the expenditure of sugar and coffee, for a short time, will tend to keep down the market.

English Papers to the 1st August, received at New-York, say that a marriage is concluded on between the Duke of York and a daughter of the King of Prussia.

EXTRACTS.

The name of Nero is not mentioned without execration, and yet we find that after his death (detestable as his life had been) the noble Roman people, were in such concern, calling to mind his plays and feasts, that they were according to Tacitus, very near going into mourning for that monster—Nor will this be thought strange, if we consider what the same people had done at the death of Julius Caesar, who abolished both their laws and liberty—after he was killed, the people who had yet his banquets in their mouths, and in their minds the memory of his prodigalities, to shew their respect and make his funeral pile, they heaped together all the seats of the Forum, and then raised for him a pillar of Numidian marble, as to the father of his country.

Were all books reduced to their quintessence, many a bulky author would make his appearance in a penny paper; there would scarcely be any such thing as a folio in the world:—the works of an age would be contained on a few shelves; not to mention millions of volumes that would be annihilated.

Providence has stamped every possession of man with this inscription:—

REJOICE WITH TREMBLING.

MR. FENNO,

An Officer who served, during the late war, under the respectable character whose recent loss has produced the following sympathetic effusion, requests you will give it a place in your next.

ON THE DEATH OF MARCUS C. KNOX,

Son of Major-General Knox—Aged 9 Years.

BRIGHT as the Gems, the wealthy Orient's boast—

Sweet as the Odours of their spicy Coast;

A pearly Dew-drop, see some Flow'r adorn,

And grace, with all its Pride, the rising Morn:

But soon the Sun emits a fiery Ray,

And the fair Fabrick rushes to decay;

Low in the Dust the beauteous Ruin lies,

While the pure Vapour seeks its native Skies;

A Fate like this, to the sweet Youth was given,

Who sparkled, bloom'd, and was exhal'd to Heaven.

A M I C U S.

SHIP NEWS.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

Copy of a letter received from the Collector at Salem and Beverly.

"The schooner Fisher, Webb, is now coming into this harbour. Capt. Webb on his passage fell in with a vessel from London bound to Philadelphia, in distress. He took out the Captain and crew, with as many goods as the schooner would contain, after which the ship immediately went down. This information is from a boat which has been along-side the schooner." The ship proves to be the Marquis de la Fayette.

The ship Birmingham, Capt. Robinson, of New-York, is put into Marblehead dismasted. Reports say that the Captain and five men were washed overboard.

Securities as in our last.

The length of the intelligence from General Wilkinson, has excluded many articles prepared for this day's Gazette.

Tickets in the NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, warranted undrawn the 16th instant, being the latest intelligence from thence, to be had of SAMUEL ANDERSON, next door to the Bank, in Chesnut-street.

FROM THE BEE.

CONJECTURES ON TAXATION.

(Continued from No. 40 of this Gazette.)

TAXES upon merchandize and manufactures, if moderate, are advanced without scruple, because those who advance them, are sensible they will be repaid the advance. Taxes of this description are not obvious to the repayers, because they are confounded with the price; they are not obviously oppressive even to the lower class of the people, because the repayment is made in small sums at different times: a person who drinks a pint of strong beer per day, will repay to the advancer of the duty upon strong beer 114-434 daily; such a person might perhaps be unable to pay at once 10s. 6d. per ann.

The produce of a tax, must be greater than the particular purpose for which it is imposed requires, in proportion to the expence of collecting it.

As taxes upon imports or manufactures, appear least oppressive or odious, it may be proper to enquire which are least burdensome when ultimately paid. If upon a comparison it should be found, that the nett produce of the revenue arising from the duties of excise, is more in proportion to the gross than that of the customs, the excise duties will be said to be collected at less expence than those of the customs. The fees of revenue officers being equally a tax upon the public with their salaries; if at any time it should appear, that the fees paid to officers of the customs, are greater than those paid to officers of excise, will it not further lessen the proportion between the gross and nett produce of that branch of revenue? The person who advances any part of a tax, is not only repaid it, but is also paid a premium for the money he has advanced.

If a duty amounting to 100,000l. is advanced a year before it is repaid, suppose the premium 10l. per cent. such a tax will be to the repayers 110,000l.

Taxes on manufacture therefore, will be less burdensome than imposts upon materials; hence ale is more properly taxed than malt.

For the same reason excise duties which are imposed on manufacture, are more apparently proper, than the duties of customs, which fall indifferently upon material and manufacture. Perhaps a greater revenue might be raised from the duty on sugar, without increasing the burden of the people in general, if the greater proportion of it was charged upon the sugar-baker, from an account taken of it after fining.

Smuggling is the constant attendant on heavy duties; and it is a double tax upon the public; because, when it obtains, the revenue is directly diminished, and the failure of the impost, must be compensated by some new imposts. Besides, in such cases, restrictive laws are made, to prevent abuses of this kind, the execution of which requires an additional number of officers: this subjects the public to an additional expence, without benefiting the revenue; for we apprehend, where the temptation to smuggling is sufficiently powerful, restrictive laws have in no one instance had a good effect. To prevent smuggling therefore, taxes ought to be moderate; hence many articles must be taxed. There is another reason for laying moderate taxes on a variety of commodities: When a commodity comes to be subjected to a tax, whether a home manufacture or an import, a certain proportion of the stock employed in carrying on its manufacture or importation must be detached for the purpose of advancing the tax, and such manufacture or trade may suffer by the loss of the stock thus advanced.

Another circumstance merits attention: The same wants may be supplied by a variety of articles; among these there will be a natural competition of price; an impost on one, will destroy in proportion to its heaviness this natural competition, and may turn the scale in favor of another, until the rise in its price is compensated by improvements in its manufacture or otherwise. (To be continued.)

* Is not every fee a bribe? or at least a mode of payment that has a tendency to debase the mind, and for which the donor expects more than the mere discharge of duty?

† Lord North laid an additional duty on soap, because the price was falling: as the value of a taxed commodity falls, the tax rises *ad valorem*; and of course the temptation to smuggling increases, the tax on soap is at present about 50l. per cent. *ad valorem*; and it may with probability be predicted, that the quantity of soap charged with duty will fall below its usual average, in consequence of smuggling.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jersey, 2d Class—to commence drawing 26th inst. } Poff.
Massachusetts Semi-annual, 2d Class, 13th October. } tively
May be had as above.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 11 dozen pasteboards.—Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1. 1791.

[epit]

IF THOMAS FRANKS, lately of Little York, in Virginia, (but originally of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, Great-Britain) will make himself known, together with his present place of residence, either to his brother JOHN FRANKS, who is now in this Port, or to the subscriber, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Portland, (District of Maine) August 29, 1791.

P. S. In case of the decease of Mr. FRANKS, his legal heir or heirs are requested to forward their names and places of abode to Mr. ROBINSON, as above.

W. M'DOUGALL'S
DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, Carter's Alley.

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved style, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practicing for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practicing will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791.

(t. f.)

LOUISIANA.

ALL those persons who have an inclination to settle on the rich lands of the Mississippi, can have a passage to New Orleans about the 20th of October next. Each single man on his arrival there, will have a grant of two hundred and forty acres of land, in fee simple, gratis, without rents or taxes; and each married man, a larger quantity, in proportion to the number of his family. For further particulars, enquire of Messrs. STEWART & NESBITT, No. 15, South Water-Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1791.

[6]

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

THE Sales of the Lots in the Federal City will commence on Monday the 17th day of October next. The Commissioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings to any defensible extent; with a view to draw the fund into action, so as to facilitate the work, instead of a deposit of 8 per cent. will require 1-4th part of the purchase money to be paid down, the residue to be on bonds with security, payable with interest in three equal payments. The manner of improvement will be published at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON, }
DAVID STUART, } Commissioners.
DANIEL CARROLL, }

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On Thursday the 13th of October next, or sooner, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

S C H E M E.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
1 of	10000	is 10000
2	3000	are 6000
3	2000	6000
6	1000	6000
10	500	5000
20	200	4000
80	100	8000
90	50	4500
100	40	4000
120	30	3600
161	20	3200
200	10	2000
7585	8	60680
8388 Prizes.		
16612 Blanks.		125000

25000 Tickets.
TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.
BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. }
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GEORGE R. MINOT,
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Boston, April 14, 1791.

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(w&fgw 1aw6t)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all to whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785; one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty-two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the life-time of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT, }
ROBERT SCOTT, } Executors.
M. R. WILLKINGS, }

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (c. p. 3m.)

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.
THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the said Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.
THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

Blank Powers to receive the Interest, and for the transfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.